THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1850.

THE TENNESSEE RESOLUTIONS.

We understand that the Hon. Senator TURNEY took occasion on Monday, in his place in the Senate to notice an error of the press in the National Intelligencer of Saturday last, whereby remarks made by the "Banner" of Nashville are attributed to the paper called "the Union," published in the same city. The heading was written right, though published wrong. Whether the mistake is attri butable to the cramp hand in which the word was written (some hours before daylight in the morning) or to the very natural impression of the compositor that remarks in favor of the Union would well become the paper entitled "the Union," we cannot say, but certainly the error was not the Editor's, but was one of pure inadvertence on the part of the compositor. We are glad that we are enabled, being informed of it on such good authority, thus to correct it, and restore the article to its right owner, the Nashville Banner.

Another complaint, which we understand was made to the Senate by the honorable Senator from Tennessee, was, that one of the Resolutions which received the sanction of the House of Representatives of Tennessee at its late session was omitted in our publication. That, again, was no fault of ours. We published the Resolutions as we found them. and in the precise connexion in which we found them. In proof of which we have placed the original printed paper, from which our notice of the matter was copied, in the hands of the Chief Clerk of the Office of the National Intelligencer, and it may be inspected by any one who has any curiosity to see it.

We have eagerly availed ourselves of the information of this omission to make search for an entire copy of the Resolutions referred to, and now present it to our readers as follows:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennes see, That the chief source of happiness and prosperity of the people of the United States, both as individuals and as a na-tion, has been conferred by and through the Union of the States and the adoption of our sacred constitution—the adop-tion of which was effected by the compromises and concessions of our patriotic sires, both of the North and the South. And,

Resolved further, That the continuation of that happiness and prosperity, and even liberty itself, depends upon the perpetuity of the Union, "one and indivisible." That the destruction of the cause of liberty in our own beloved land will not confine its effects to the borders of the home of Washing ton, but that it would sound the death-knell of liberal government in every part of the civilized world.

Resolved further, That the patriotic people of the State of Tennessee, deprecating the sad effects of a disunion of these States, to themselves, to their children, and to the world, and also feeling a sacred regard to the memory and services of

Union "at all hazards and to the last extremity."

Resolved, That the only method in which the Union can be preserved in its purity is to resist "at all hazards and to the last extremity" any attempt to violate the terms of the

" It is the very error of the moon :

" She comes more near the earth than she was wont. " And makes men mad."

The "Commercial," a journal published at Wil mington, (N. C.) in whose more immediate neighborhood the People seem pretty generally to have Kentucky: parted with their senses, in its number of Saturday contains the subjoined article; which we copy by way of letting our readers know the full extent of the danger they are in, when persons, so capable of seeing the consequences of the course which they are taking, yet hold on it. Such is the effect of fanaticism, every where, to mislead those " who know the right and yet the wrong pursue." Here tells us that he has duly pondered the dreadful consequences that are to ensue; that he has admitted to his mind that no equally glorious or great structure can be erected on the ruins of the Union; that the explosion thereof will astound the world and strike dismay to the hearts of the friends of freedom every where : and vet he is ready for it, upon the plea of a supposed necessity which is itself no more than the dream of a disordered mind! FROM THE WILMINGTON COMMERCIAL OF FEB. 23.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer misunderstand us if they suppose we have become converts to the doctrine of the Ohio Senator who said, "If this Government of ours was destroyed to-morrow, we could make as good a one in six

We have no more idea that we could form as good a one as we might now enjoy, if influenced by the Constitution, than we have that a man can find a better home than that e his own household. But, if driven from the Union by the persevering encroachments on her rights, the South must form the best Government she can, and do the best she may. We would be very sorry to be classed among those who

look with indifference on the issue. We have duly ponder ed the dreadful consequences that may ensue. We have admitted to our mind the certainty that no republic will hepeafter attain to the power and glory of our own, should dis-union occur. It will be a political explosion that will astound the world and strike dismay to the hearts of the friends of reedom every where.

But let it be remembered that the South submits to pie

UNION, not from choice, but from necessity, if it ever occurs. We repeat what we have before said, that the North is alone responsible for the consequences. Let the people of the non-slaveholding States treat the question of slavery as a national one, and view the matter in the light of the Constitution, and all will be well.

But here is a pendant to this picture, which has just fallen under our view, in which citizens of admitted personal respectability, in the opposite extreme to our friend at Wilmington, exhibit a delusion, or wilfulness, quite equal to his; with this abate ment of their power to do mischief, however, that ment of their power to do mischief, however, that question on the plan proposed, I predict that a large majority the intelligence and constitutional principles of a of the people, North or South, will not sustain them. vast majority of their immediate fellosy-citizens are always ready to counterplot and counteract their disorganizing devices:

MASSACHUSETTS -Hon, Henry Wilson, the poet Whittier, Hon. John M. Earle, and several other prominent Free-soilers of Massachusetts, have called a State Mass Convention of the party at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 27th of February. The call for the Convention is very strongly worded, talks of the jeopardy of human liberty, of the plotting of treason by the slave perpetualists at the seat of government, dissolution of the Union, the present "alarming crisis," and of the inflexible determination of the people of the free States to sustain the Union "at any and every hazard; their fixed, unalterable purpose, under the Constitution and within the Union, to arrest the extension of slavery into Territories now free; to abolish the slave trade and slavery in the District of Columbia; TO BELIEVE THE FEDERAL GOVERN-MENT FROM ALL CONNEXION WITH AND RESPONSEBILITY FOR SLAVERY; and to place the Government openly, active-ly, and perpetually on the side of freedom."

Verily, these men are mad!

SCARCITY OF TORACCO.-We learn by a letter from New Orleans of date of 13th instant that the stock of old-leaf to-bacco in that market is less than 150 hhds. This is a smaller stock than had been known there for the last twenty years. Sales of quite common had been made at 5; cents, and no kind, however inferior, was to be had for less than 5 cents. Prices were quarter to a half cent higher than for the previous week.—Baltimore American.

FATAL Accident.-Mr. Jenkins, conductor of the Hous-PATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Jenkins, conductor of the Housatonic freight car, when near the Pittsfield Branch, coming
down to Boston Wednesday morning, fell off, and the cars
passed over him, killing him instantly.

2d instant say's that the sugar production of the State is greatly
on the increase, and that the quality is very superior. The
grain and color are unsurpassed for brown sugar, and the flavor
vastly superior.

MR. HILLIARD'S LETTER.

We give with cheerful willingness a place, in another column, to a Letter from the Hon. H. W. HILLIARD, one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of Alabama, controverting to some extent the views which we have lately expressed on the agitation which has already so much distracted the public councils of the country.

We are not aware that it is in our power to do ore "to let the real condition of the country be een" than we have already done. We should be sorry to consider the sentiment of "a very large majority of the Southern People," or even of Mr. something of interest to your readers. HILLIARD's own State, to be such as he apprehends. We have some reason for believing the feeling of that State in favor of revolutionary measures-that is, of a disruption of the Union upon any contingency that is at all likely to happen-to be far from unanimous. In the Legislature of that State, which has just ended its session, no legislation took place on this subject. Each House, it is true, passed resolutions concerning it, but neither House would agree to the other's resolutions. Delegates to the proposed Nashville Convention were appointed by the Members of the Legislature, but not under any legislative act declaring any particular objects to be accomplished by that Convention. The Montgomery Advertiser, a paper which appears to be ripe for any thing, and is especially bitter upon Mr. HILLIARD himself for imputed lukewarmness in the business of pulling the Union to pieces, quite wrathy at the adjournment of the Legislature without any legislative act to carry into effect the schemes of the Agitators, attributes the failure to a sort of love for independence of action, which each House seemed desirous of exhibiting upon almost every question, and unfortunately more so with regard to this than any other." Such love of independence is certainly a most honorable trait in the character of the Legislators of Alabama. Would that it were equally exhibited in every Legislature in the land!

We have said that we cheerfully give a place to the Letter of the honorable Representative from Alabama; to which we add, that we would do the ing the Mecca of the Votary of Freedom which same to Letters from any other Members of Congress on the same subject, of no greater length than his. We receive in the most friendly feeling his opinion and his advice on the present state of public affairs. But, with an experience of more than forty years, during which we have stood at the helm of the National Intelligencer, we cannot surrender our judgment and convictions, such as we have heretofore stated them, at the suggestion even of gentlemen entitled by so many claims to our respect as is the distinguished Representative from kind, stood by, and, as the boat passed down the

To show, en passant, by samples which have just come to our hands, that we are in advance, rather than in the rear, of the opinion of the sound and stable portion of the Southern people, we place before our readers the two subjoined Letters. The firm resolve, gazed upon the spot where Washfirst of them is from a gentleman of the highest INGTON lies inurned. standing in the State of Virginia, who has done the State some service, and whose name, were we at liberty to publish it, would command universal attention to what he writes: the second is from one of our very respected subscribers in the State of

Extract of a letter to a friend in Washington. , (VIRGINIA,) FEBRUARY 8, 1850. "You ask me what I think of the way Congress is going on, and especially about the negro question?

"Why, sir, as old Sam Johnson would say, they could ot behave worse if they were to try : and if I were an abolitionist, and desired a state of things to promote my ends by destroying the value of the slaves themselves, I would wish the Southern Members of Congress to act precisely as many is the intelligent Editor of a respectable paper who of them are doing now in both Houses. They are themselves now silently undermining the slave property, and the owner who does not see it at home is wanting in common sense.

"Why, sir, the people in the slave States-the massesdon't know yet what are the merits of this question. They have viewed it up to this time as little more than a theme for stump-orators, and that he was the smartest fellow who could make the most noise about it. This has been permitted to go forth to the world as universal Southern sentiment. But who are the slaveholders? Are they every body to the South? One would suppose so; when, in truth and in fact, they are not half-no, not a third-of the substantial citizens of the South. Does any man of common sense suppose that the latter, when they see their danger-when they see their glorious Union about to be torn to pieces-will not examine into the merits of this whole question? Yes, they will; and will say to the slaveholder, " When your property is protected at home, you have got all you ought to ask, and with this you must be satisfied.

"If you think proper you may give this to Messrs. GALES & SEATON as the views of a Virginia slaveholder."

Extract of a letter to Gales and Seaton.

- County, (Kentucky,) Feb. 18, 1850. 44 I am truly glad to see, from your editorials, that you ave taken the course you have on the controversy that unfortunately divides the people of this Union on the institution of slavery in the United States. The remedy that is proposed (a dissolution of this happy Union) by the fanatics of the North and South to calm the troubled waters, and give peace and quietness to the people of the North and South, is, in my opinion, the very worst that could be imagined; because every man who wishes to see can see that dissolution of the Union s synonymous with war, and that it will be such a war of desolation and butchery that there will be neither safety for life, liberty, negroes, nor any thing that we hold dear in this

eve that the plan for settling the slavery questi by you, Old Zack, and H. Clay, is the same, or nearly so.
The people of this section of the country are for it, and I judge other sections by my own; and if the Northern or Southern Members of Congress defeat the settlement of the

"The Whigs and Democra's, with few exceptions, in this section, go for the Union of these United States under all

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The last advices from the Rio Grande state that from Texas. The Brownsville Flag learns that a strong feeling prevails throughout the extent of the

auspices of the General Government. Owing to the abandonment of the site of old Fort Brown, in consequence of its inundation by overlows of the river. Col. Wilson issued an order directing that the remains of its former gallant com-mander, Major Jacob Brown, 7th United States Infantry, should be disinterred, and deposited within the enclosure of the flag-staff of the present garri- capital of the Commonwealth; and that I rejoice in the op

valley in favor of a separate organization, under the

We perceive by the last Maysville Eagle that THOMAS B STRVENSON, Esq., of Cincinnati, has purchased that establishment, and will after the 1st of March assume the editoria lirection of the paper. Mr. STEVENSON is well known is Kentucky (having been for many years the editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth) as a political writer, and will fully sustain the high reputation which the Eagle has always enjoyed.

TEXAS AS A SUGAR COUNTRY .- A Galveston letter of the

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, RICHMOND, (VA.)
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1850.
Although the papers of this city will doubtless have given you, in advance of this communication, sketches of the excursion of the President hither on yesterday, to attend the ceremonies of laving the corner-stone of the projected monument in this capital of Old Virginia to the memory of the most lustrious of her sons, on this the anniversary of his birth, a further and fuller account of incidents connected with his journey and reception here on an occasion so interesting, may, I hope, possess

The accounts which I may be able to give in another communication of the imposing proceedings to be had to-day, and of such other incidents of the occasion as may seem significant, I will also hope, may in like manner derive enough of similar in-terest to render them not unacceptable.

I am emboldened thus to hope by the fact that the abundant indications of the state of public feel ing and purpose, in this eldest of our family of Commonwealths, which I have been enabled to mark during the excursion hither, and thus far since the arrival here, are of a character most cheering to those who have discerned dark portents in what you have aptly characterized as "THE EVIL OF THE DAY."

These indications, I trust, may be taken as ea nest of all which the occasion may call forth; and surely, if they shall prove so, confirmation "strong as proofs from holy writ" will be afforded that the spirit of loval devotion to the Union is still strong, and all alive in its old abiding place, the popular heart of the State of the birth and burial of the Union's mightiest founder and most munificent benefactor.

Aside from these indications, and the abundan manifestations of popular regard for himself with which the President has been received, as often as the people have had opportunity thus to greet him since he left Washington, the occasion and incidents of the excursion are well calculated to render it interesting to him in a high degree, and to prompt a heart as patriotic and strong as his to high purposes and stern resolves to acquit himself aithfully in his great office.

The trip down the river was, as he remarked, his first passage of the stream by daylight; affording him, of course, his first opportunity for beholdcrowns its western shore. When, therefore, the customary tolling of the steamboat bell announced

our approach to the spot-"Where old Potomac's classic waters lave The sacred shore that bears a world-sought grave," he took a position upon the forward deck and look ed earnestly out upon the mansion and grounds and wooded slopes of Mount Vernon. The venerable Custis, the adopted son and oldest living representative of the family of him who once dwell in that mansion, and made it as a consecrated temple in the eyes of his countrymen and all manstream, pointed out the place of sepulture of the great dead. And there stood, also, the great living soldier, and civil chieftain, now occupying the highest station which the departed had adorned, and in reverent silence, yet with the compressed lip and motionless eye which betoken strong thought and

On landing at the junction of the river and rail road at Aquia Creek, the PRESIDENT was received by the joint Committee of the Legislature of the State of VIRGINIA, and addressed by its Chairman, the Hon. WM. KINNEY, of the Senate, as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT : It affords me no ordinary pleasure as the organ of the General Assembly of Virginia to welcome you separated from her, but neither time nor distance has weakened her affection for you. On the contrary, your high and manly bearing, your great and patriotic services amidst scene of trial and peril since you left her, have but the more endeared you to her maternal heart, and we, your brethren have been commissioned by her to give you her cordial greet-ing; to give you her hearty welcome and her assurance that she still cherishes you as one of her favorite sons, and to conduct you to her capital that you may there participate in the peremonies of laying the corner-stone of a monument which she is about to erect to the memory of your elder brother, her Washington.

Mr. President, the spot where we meet, the circumstance

which surround us, are calculated to call forth emotions both of pleasure and of pain. We meet upon the shores of the beautiful Potomac. You have just glided over its smooth waters. You have passed Mount Vernon, that consecrated spot where sleep the remains of him who was " first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." tones of the solemn bell which warned you that you were passing the tomb of Washington, we doubt not, awoke in

your heart deep emotions of reverence, almost of religious awe. The saddening voice of that tolling bell is here to give place to wild bursts of joyous music, as we, your brethren, without distinction of party, welcome, thrice welcome you to

the hospitalities of Virginia.

Mr. l'resident, the circumstances of the present occasion forbid that I should enter upon a review of your deeds of noble daring. Suffice it to say, they have been such as to win for you and the brave army under your command, the win for you and the brave army under your command, the grateful applause of your country. Whenever, wherever you met the enemy, in despite of the odds against you, victory was yours. You "never surrendered." Victory secured, you threw the mantle of mercy over the conquered. And it is a fact most remarkable, and calculated to call forth our gratitude to God, that though you passed through so many scene of danger, carnage, and death, no harm came to your person In this we see the hand of that same over-ruling and protecting Providence which so often shielded Washington, and which ha since continued to guard our beloved country. We cannot but believe that your life has been preserved for wise and great purposes; and we rejoice in the grateful assurance that that life, heretofore spent amidst the stern horrors of war, is now anxiously yet far more happily on your part devoted to the

peace and the union of your country.

Mr. President, the voice of your countrymen has called you to the highest office on earth. In the discharge of its duties you have said that you would make Washington your modelhis administration the exemplar of your own. Rest assured sir, that the country confides in the sincerity of these gratefu avowals of noble purposes. May your efforts be crowned with the success that attended those of Washington! May you, like him, at the close of your administration, leave the people over whom you have been called to preside, free, prosperous, happy, and united. May you, like him, when you retire to the shades of private life, be greeted with the same unanimous plaudit of millions of freemen, "well done good and faithful servant."

The PRESIDENT replied substantially as follows: Mr. CHAIRMAN: For the generous welcome which you have give me to my native State, and the kind language in which you have expressed it, I offer you, and through you and the committee of which you are the chairman, to the Legislature and People of this noble Commonwealth, my heartfelt thanks. I cannot hope or attempt to reply to the welcome you have given me in the eloquent language in which you the people of that valley are desirous of separating have clothed it. My life has been almost wholly spent in the military service of our country, much of it upon the very frontiers, and some of it beyond the limits of civilization, where my duties have been to act rather than to speak. But, though I cannot reply to your address as its eloquence and kindness deserve, I can say from the bottom of my heart that I deeply feel and appreciate the high honor which my native State is doing me, in thus welcoming me back after my long ly interesting and patriotic ceremonies of laying the foundation of a monument to the memory of her greatest son at the portunity which she affords me of meeting with her citizens and enjoying their generous and well known hospitality.

You have been pleased to allude, Mr. Chairman, to my services in the field. I desire to say, as I have often said, that, for the victories to which you have referred, the country is indebted more to the brave men I had the honor to command than to myself; and I will add, that, amongst these, the sons of Virginia were not surpassed by any, and that, in every battle field, they nobly upheld the honor of their patri-

You have referred, Mr. Chairman, to my avowals of a determination to administer the Government upon the principles of WASHINGTON, who had so great a share in the work of

harm. Again, Mr. Chairman, Itender to you, and, through sympathies of patriotism. you and the committee, to the Legislature of the State, my hearty thanks for your and their kindness in welcoming me

to the hospitalities of this noble old Commonwealth. Hon. R. B. SEMPLE, Mayor of Fredericksburg, and chairman of a committee of citizens of that town, then addressed the PRESIDENT in behalf of its authorities and people, in a short but eloquent speech, concluding with an invitation to him to acept its hospitalities. The President briefly replied that his public duties demanded his early eturn to the seat of Government, but that it would afford him high gratification to accept, on his return from Richmond, the invitation thus tendered him, to the extent of the time which could be appropriated to the purpose.

The reception, in this city, by the splendidlyarrayed and well-disciplined military companies of Richmond, and the fine corps of cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, (about one hundred in umber, whose equipments and soldierly accomof West Point,) and by the tens of thousands of lic regard worthy alike of the capital of Virginia and the character of the illustrious man in honor of whom it was made. They were followed by the reception of the distinguished guest, at the State House, by the General Assembly in session. The proceedings there, including the welcoming address of Mr. Speaker Hopkins and the President's happy and appropriate response, you will find in the therefore, incorporate them with this communication. Suffice it here to say, that these manifestations of respect and regard for the Chief Magistrate were in the spirit of those by which they were immediately preceded.

At 6 o'clock, the PRESIDENT, with the friends ccompanying him, and other guests, the Governor and committees, partook of a sumptuous dinner. Such of the brief proceedings-in the form of toasts, &c. had after the removal of the cloth-as related to or seemed significant of feeling on the great question of maintaining the integrity of the Union,

By Hon. JOHN W. SYME, chairman of the committee the House of Delegates : "Virginia's son and Virginia's Guest : The man who, for services honestly and gallantly performed, has been elevated by his countrymen to the highest station on earth, the Presidency of the United States."

This sentiment was followed by one from another member of the committee, (whose name was not learned) substantially as follows:

"The PRESIDENT of the United States : We welcome him the capital of his native State, and recognise in him the President of the whole American people, and not the President of a party. As such, may he continue to discharge the duties of his high trust."

Both sentiments were received with lively demonstrations of approval, and to both the President replied by expressions of affectionate regard for the State of his birth, of gratitude for the honor which she was doing him through her constituted authorities, and an acknowledgment of a deep sense of his obligations to the American people. In reply more particularly to the allusion in the latter entiment, he remarked substantially as follows:

to elevate me to the Chief Magistracy, I would be the President of the whole people of the United States, and not the President of a party. I here avow that I was sincere in my On reaching here the President was received. camp, were unequal and insufficient. My countrymen saw Forbes, Esq., as follows: fit to take me as I was, without any efforts of mine to induce quaries, with having violated in my Administration the sledge to which allusion has been made, I here avow that I n obedience to my official oath, I shall, so far as I have the power, maintain the Constitution and the Union, under all ircumstances, and to the last extremity."

These remarks of the President were responded o by prolonged and enthusiastic applause, which, though not perhaps unanimous, was very general on the part of the company.

By G. W. P. Custis, Esq.: "Cornwallis said, during his invasion of Virginia, 'these Virginians are untiring in their defence of this scheme of colonial liberty.' May 'Old Virginia never tire' in her defence of constitutional liberty and our glorious Union." By Commodore WARRINGTON : "The twenty-second of

February: A day dear for a century to Virginia, to be rendered more dear by the transactions of to-morrow.' By Hon. E. D. BAKER, member of Congress from Illi-

nois: "The Union of these States: won by the sword; as against 'the rest of mankind,' to be guarded by the sword: as amongst ourselves, to be kept by the spirit of the Constitution, through the forms of the Constitution."

By Hon. LEWIS E. HARVIE, of the Virginia Legislature: The Union of the States and the Rights of the States; the one can be preserved only by respecting the other."

By Col. PAINE, of the United States Army : "The Union of the States: May it ever be as sacred, in the hearts of the American people, and as indestructible in itself, as the fame of that greatest of its founders to whom Virginia is about to erect a monument in her capital."

Dinner being over, the company met at the eleparty, given by his Excellency in honor of the mination of the hospitalities of the day.

There is a very large number-thousands, it is aid-of visiters in this city. It is thought there will be a larger gathering to-day than has ever before been known in this city or section of country. Already the multitudes are in the streets, in readiness for the ceremonies to be commenced at noon.

THE TWENTY-SECOND AT RICHMOND.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, RICHMOND, (VA.) FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1850. MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: The distinguishing pageant of the day has passed. It has been in all espects worthy the State and the occasion. It has een and is still my purpose to take note chiefly of whatever the President's excursion hither and the imposing ceremonies of to-day might call forth indicative of feeling and opinion upon the question of our continued existence as a Nation, in a State occupying so commanding a position in reference to he matter as Virginia, and amongst men so little prene to disguise feeling and opinion as Virginians, and not in any considerable degree to occupy my time in collating, or your columns in reciting, mere details of fact of no such political significance. These details of the ceremonies and proceedings of to-day you will doubtless find very fully set forth in the papers of this city, whence your own judgment will enable you to make selections far more likely to be acceptable to your sident has exchanged personal greetings with hosts readers than any I could make from the mass which of visiters, including a large proportion of those have here filled the hours of the day. I shall therefore present but few which do not come within the reason or the purpose above stated.

There were in attendance upon the ceremonies,

ministration the model of my own. I hope to be able to carry ed indications, all seemed penetrated with sentiout that determination, and shall do all in my power to that ments of profound veneration for the great name end, and to preserve the Constitution and Union from all and character of WASHINGTON, and the liveliest

The appearance of the PRESIDENT upon the stand was greeted with an enthusiastic outburst of of fair hands.

corner-stone were conducted by the authorities of the Masonic Order, under the direction of JAMES Points, Esq., Grand Master of the State, and were solemn and imposing in a high degree.

There were two addresses; the one by Scott, Esq., as the representative of the "brothers of the mystic tie," the other by Gov. FLOYD, as the representative of the State and people. Both were highly interesting and eloquent productions, worthy the reputations of their distinguished authors. Both gentlemen are understood to hold the extreme Southern views on the great geographical questions of our national politics; yet neither uttered a word that could be held disloyal to the Union in the slightest degree, whilst each, in his high encomiums plishments would do no discredit to their brethren upon the character and services of Washington. gave frequent utterance to what must ever be identipeople congregated at the railroad depot and in its cal with strongest, most persuasive argument in vicinity, was, in all respects, an exhibition of pubwhich he was the "father" alone has its existence amongst the nations. All such utterances of the speakers called forth instant expressions of the sympathy and approval of the listening thousands.

At the close of the addresses the President was introduced to the assemblage from the front of the stand, and again received with hearty and continued cheering. Briefly, and with evident emotion, he Richmond papers of this morning, and I need not, expressed his gratitude for these significant testimonials of regard, his gratification with the ceremonies just concluded, and his pleasure at meeting so many of the people of his native State on an occasion so fraught and sanctified with patriotic associations: and was responded to by similar manifestations of popular sympathy.

No man skilled to judge of human feeling by its outward indications, who witnessed them in that vast concourse to-day, will readily believe that wish or thought unfriendly to the Union had lodgment in a single bosom there; and none such can hesitate to believe that all went to their homes, schooled to prove themselves worthier to be called the countrymen of Washington, by an exercise of that loftier devotion to the Union with which his pure precepts and high example so inspire all honest hearts.

THE RETURN TO FREDERICKSBURG.

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 23, 1850.

The President and suite, accompanied by the committees, the Governor of the State, and several other gentlemen of Richmond, left that city by an extra train at nine this morning. The President was escorted from his lodgings at the Exchange Hotel to the railroad depot by several of the military companies of Richmond, and, on ascending to the platform of the car, was greeted with loud long cheers by thousands of citizens, congregated to take another look of him and give him their parting testimonials of respect and kindly feeling.

The short time to elapse before leaving here to ake the steamboat at the Potomac will permit me to sketch you but in part, and briefly, the proceedings had in this fine old town in honor of the President, during the three or four hours since his arri-"Reference has been made to the pledges which I gave be- val. Such further account and remarks as the obfore my election, that, in case my countrymen should see fit ject of these sketches seems to call for, I will prepare on board the boat, when the passage up the river affords ampler time for the purpose.

expressions of unwillingness to be made a candidate for the 'the depot, amid an immense concourse of citizens, office; for which I believed, as I said, the experience and qua- by a fine soldierly body of military, and the commost exclusively in the active duties of the field and the PLE, and addressed by one of its number, John M.

GENERAL: On behalf of the authorities of this Corporathem to do so; and, though I have been accused, in some tion and its people, I tender you a cordial welcome to our courses, with having violated in my Administration the sight of whose person our hearts kindle afresh with patriotic fire. We welcome you as the gallant chief who, by was sincere in making it, and have been sincere, and I think bis skill and valor, hath proudly borne our country's stars I may claim to have been successful, in my efforts to redeem and stripes to victory on every battle-field, against every foe. it, in all respects. I shall continue to act upon it in the discharge of my official duties; and in its spirit, as well as his own the Administration of our beloved WASHINGTON; your desire to aid in the erection, at the metropolis of Virginia, of a memorial worthy of his exalted fame, presents the occasion which enables us here this day to tender you thes

testimonisls of our respect.

The banks of the stream nigh which you stand are rich in reminiscences connected with the early or more matura years of three of your venerated predecessors—Washington, Ma-DISON, and MONROE; and we enjoy additional satisfaction i the fact, that, amid the crystal fountains of its waters, we can proudly point to the spot of your own nativity. And, while others of our sister States can with equal pride designate the scenes whence were drawn, and upon which were developed, those qualities of robust strength which in every crisis have o strikingly marked your character, we but deduce therefrom cumulative proof of the benefits of this happy Union, which is indeed "the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence; the support of our tranquillity at home, our peace abroad; of our prosperity, of our safety, and of that very

liberty we so highly prize."

That Union, the history of your birth and of your tutelage, the scenes of the richly-won honors of your advanced years, and especially the acts of your administration as our President, give every assurance that it is your desire and purpose to guard and preserve, as a Union in which our "collective and individual happiness is involved;" as a Union in which all the constellations in its brilliant group shall have equality of right, and differ only as "one star different from another

star in glory."

Again, in behalf of our citizens, I bid you welcome, wel-

The PRESIDENT briefly replied, tendering his thanks for the welcome given him, and the eloquent and kindly expressions accompanying it; remarking that in all his wanderings and amid all the toils rant mansion of Gov. FLOYD a large and brilliant of his long period of public service, he had ever remembered with pride that Virginia was his na-State's distinguished Guest-a most agreeable ter- tive State, and had never ceased to regard her with the liveliest filial feelings; that of the military achievements to which allusion had been made, the the glory belonged in large degree to the brave men whom he had had the honor to command. and amongst whom Virginians had ever been conspicuous; and responding to the allusions of the address, in respect to the Union of the States, thus: " In the sentiments respecting the inestimable value of our

National Union, just now so elequently uttered, I fully concur. In regard to my duty and determination to employ my best efforts to preserve it, it ought to be sufficient to say that I have taken before the world an oath that I will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. This requires me to do all that I am emowered to do to guard and maintain the Unton; for the Union and Constitution exist and would fall together. In case, therefore, a necessity (which I trust ne ver to experience) shall require me to act, I cannot neglect to employ, for the preservation of the Union, all the powers entrusted to me without committing perjury; and that, I assure you, fellowcitizens, I have not the slightest intention of doing."

That this expression of honest, patriotic purpose, met the cordial approbation of the assembled people, was abundantly shown by the warm applause with which it was received.

The speaking over, the PRESIDENT and company were provided with carriages and escorted through the principal streets of the town to the hotel, where the entertainment is to be had, and where the Pregentler beings who most admire bravery and revere

On passing through one of the streets, there was within and immediately adjoining the grounds of elevation on the southern skirt of the town, the the Capitol, probably not less than twenty-five modest monument, constructed of marble, purely elevation on the southern skirt of the town, the

framing it and putting it in operation, and to make his Ad- | feeling during the delivery of the addresses, afford- | How favored are the people of Fredericksburg in being thus permitted to treasure within their borders the dust of her who gave being and nurture

to the "saviour of his country."
Should a thought hostile to the Union of that country ever intrude itself into the mind of a citizen of this beautiful and thus eminently distinguishcheering and the waving of kerchiefs by thousands | ed town, let him remember that the place of his residence is hallowed in the great American heart The ceremonies accompanying the laying the as the burial place of that illustrious and worldhonored matron; and that each of his countrymen, each of his brethren in the farthest regions of Maine and Minnesota, of Oregon and California, has with him a common patrimony in the religious glory that surrounds her grave.

## TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: As the Richmond Enquirer received last evening does not contain my etter in answer to its strictures on my address to my constituents, I ask the favor of you to publish this.

FEBRUARY 20, 1850.

J. M. H. BEALE.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 15, 1850. To the Editors of the Enquirer :

GENTLEMEN: I observe in your paper of the 12th instant the strictures you have thought proper to make upon my letter to the people of the fourteenth Congressional district of Virginia. "A soft answer putteth away wrath." I intend to answer in this spirit, although I might justly complain that, instead of combating my opinions, your observations have descended into a personal attack.

You say that "hundreds of my letters were sent to my constituents before a stray copy fell into the hands of one of my colleagues, two days after it was published." Now, the facts attending the distribution of those letters are plainly as follows: The evening on which this letter was struck from the press I obtained a few copies, and sent on that same evening ten or twelve of them to Richmond, and five to my district. The next morning I handed them to the Virginia delegation in Congress. How different from your statement ! My letter was known in Richmond before it could possibly reach my constituents.

You ask, also, "how one of her sons, trusted with her honor abroad, could have put forth such a paper, unless it was under counsels alien to his own State?" Again hear the facts. I consulted no one-neither Whig nor Democratneither Northern man nor Southern man-none knew that such a letter was written, or intended to be written. This allusion of yours to my being alien to the party with which I usually act, or alien to my State, is the unkindest cut of all. Sirs, you do not know me. When a great question like this, no less than that of the preservation of the Confederacy, comes up, it overrides all the miserable efforts of party or sectional strife. When formerly, on occasions much less important, I alone of the Democratic party then in Congress roted for the Independent or Subtreasury, offered by the Whigs; voted against putting the People's money into about forty pet banks, (a measure afterwards acknowledged by Gen. Jackson to have been an error;) voted against that act of injustice and inhumanity called the Cherokee treaty, which, by a quick retribution, brought on the Seminole war, by which we lost many valuable lives and expended forty millions of money; then, as now, I was charged with being alien to my party, but time has proved that I was right. I have outlived those suspicions, and I hope yet to survive the imputation of alien attempted to be affixed to me by the generous editors of

Now, sirs, permit me to make this observation : I cannot attribute to you that you would hazard your reputation for ustice and fairness in thus charging upon me a crooked and faithless policy, unless you had some grounds to make those charges; and, as from your position you could know nothing of yourself, I come to the only conclusion left, that you acted from erroneous information received from Wash-

In the same spirit of personal reproach you observe, "To say that it is the result of his own reflections is to say that Mr. BEALE is wiser than all his party." This is an arguyou not uncharitable, and somewhat rude, in attributing to me a lofty self-conceit, because, upon a question of deep national concern, and in discharge of a high duty with which I was entrusted, I have ventured to differ with you and withmany of my countrymen, to whom I accord all patriotic merit? Can you make no merciful abatement for this independent mode of action in the case of an old man, who, from the mere force of habit, brought up and living in the seclusion of a country farm, where consultation was often excluded, had acquired the habit of thinking for himself and saying what he

thought? As to my gross ignorance of the laws of Virginia in relation to the slave trade, all that is necessary to my purpose to know is, that it is true that the transportation of slaves into the State for the purposes of sale is prohibited by her laws, and that, therefore, in a bill to settle if possible this slavery question, it would be no great matter, by way of concession, to agree that the District of Columbia, in relation to that matter, should be placed in the same condition of many of the slave States of

In the short period intervening between the publication of my letter and the receipt of your strictures upon it, several even's have happened going to show the truth of the remarks made in that letter :

First. The Legislature of Virginia has stricken out of her resolutions that part relating to the abolition of the slave trade in this District by Congress, as giving Virginia just cause of resorting to a Convention and devising modes of redress. In this the action of the Legislature is in accordance to the opinions advanced in my letter. Second. In this same interval we have received the account

of a Convention held in North Carolina, growing out of the agitation of the slavery question, in which Convention the whole people of the North, without discrimination, are denounced as being hostile to Southern rights. This is the identical course I apprehended would be taken at a Nashville Convention. Comment is unnecessary. Third. A Northern Convention has been threatened to be

held at Buffalo as antagonistical to a Nashville Convention; thus leading step by step to a higher excitement of the public mind, and thereby endangering more and more the stability of the Union. Let us, I pray you, keep cool until (of which there is no

prospect) both branches of the National Legislature shall have assed a law, and the President have signed it, invading the rights of the South. Then we shall determine, first, upon the best modes of obtaining restitution under the constitution and the laws; and, lastly, upon the policy of independent political JAMES M. H. BEALE.

THE LION OF THE DAY .- On Friday morning, Mrs. Lioness Victoria, attached to Raymond & Waring's Menagerie, presented to this interesting world no less than seven little lions, much to the gratification of the lion-tamer of the estab-ilshment.—Philadelphia Ledger.

John H. Barber, Esq., for many years editor and pro-prietor of the Newport (R. I.) Mercury—a journal now in its eighty-ninth year—is dead. Mr. Barber has been connected with the Mercury for the last sixty years. It was begun by James Franklin, brother of the Doctor, and by him sold to Mr. Barber's father, and is now the oldest paper in the country—the Hartford Courant being the next oldest.

The steamship Georgia, which sailed from New Orleans on the 12th instant for Chagres, had on board four hundred and sixty passengers, bound to California. The steamer Alabania, which preceded her a few days before, had over two hundred and fifty passengers. The brigs Larch, Havana, and Mount Vernon had also sailed with as many passenge as they could accommodate.

GRAIN-FIELDS OF THE WEST .- James Davis, of Waverley, Ross county, (O.) cultivates 1,900 acres exclusively in Indian corn, and has this winter a corn crib filled, which is three miles long, ten feet high, and six feet wide. sume this is one of the largest cornfields in the world, owned by a single individual. On the Great Miami Buttom, adjoining Lawrenceburg, Indiana, about twenty-five miles beow Cincinnati, there is one field seven miles long, by three miles broad, extending in fact to Aurora, which has been repointed out to us at a little distance, on a gentle gularly planted down to corn for nearly half a century.

Although corn is one of the most exhausting crops, no manure is ever used, and the soil is as fertile as ever. bash Valley is also remarkable for the extent of its comfields. thousand persons. So far as absorbing attention to and appropriately white, which rises over the grave the ceremonies, and occasional manifestations of where "Mary the mother of Washington" reposes. fields on the Illinois prairies. — Cincinnati Gazette.